### SUNDAY IN NEW-YORK.

HOW THE MULTITUDES PASS THE DAY

CHURCH-GOING AND PLEASURE-SEEKING. THE QUEST FOR FRESH AIR AND ENTERTAINMENT-THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE EXCISE LAW AND 118 RESULTS.

The phases of New-York life on a Sunday are full of a special and peculiar interest. After the army of small tradesmen, newsvenders, milk carriers, barbers, street-car and elevated railway employes, house servants, coachmen and other doers of necessary and charitable works have entered upon their labors, there remain a great host of people in the city who breakfast while pondering over the problem of where and how to find rest and recreation during the day. Granted the one condition of pleasant weather, and ordinarily lows: they find a multitude of ways in which to pass the hours. Whether they devote the day to seeking refreshment for the mind and rest for the body or recreation for both, or merely make it pander to vicious appentes, there are apparent in their conduct the results of a great variety of those old race-traditions, religious influences and variations in training that underlie the habits of a mixed people like the inhabitants of New-York City. How quickly and how generally a slight change in the routine of the day is felt, and with what a commotion it is accompanied, were shown a few months ago when the effort was made to enforce a strict construction of the provisions of the Penal Code relating to Sunday, yet it has long been a matter of comment among visitors from the cities of the West that, as compared with their own places, New-York sabmits with easy grace to the laws that command a respectful outward observance of the religious holiday. Even the pretended obedience to the Excise law which is the rule where no attempt is made to enforce its strict observance, is in strong contrast with the state of affairs in some of the large cities of the West, For years every effort, though less thorough and more discriminating than that sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in Cincinnati, for instance, has been followed by a political revolution in the city and sometimes in the State. Yet here the effort to close the drinking-places, whenever made with vigor, never creates more than a passing ripple of measurable degree of success.

In the following notes by TRIBUNE reporters their observations of the manner in which Sauday is actually observed in New-York are given. The sketches do not exhaust the subject, but present only its strong and bold lines. The delineation covers all classes, from the dwellers on Murray Hill down to the poorest dealzens of the tenement-house districts. It covers, too, all manner of observances, from those that spring from a religious feeling to those which are merely the dissipations of the vicious and are carried on in only one aim-to picture what has been a tually seen and learned, and what anybody making the ne essary effort can see and learn in a few pleasant Sundays.

### THE RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE.

SUNDAY STILLNESS AND CHURCH-GOING. THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT IN THE CITY-CHURCH MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE-THE SUSDAY-SCHOOLS.

MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE—THE SUSPAYSICHOUSE.

Perhaps that which the New-Yorker calls the quiet of Sunday would strike the average stranger in a few favored districts far from the popular thorough fares, the science which comes from the costation of every day traffic in the streets is merely examinately. Between the dealening rattle that assards the ears of the people from Monday morning to Saturday hight, and the noise of milk carts, carriages, street cars and elevated railway trains on Sunday, there is indeed a great and welcome difference; still, in the sense that country towns and villages enjoy it, New-York never knows a Sunday stillness. Even in winter, when deep custions of show deaden all sounds, the sight of Sanday activity disturbs the old-fashioned ideal. There is very little of restiniserenity even in the manner in which the pions go to their devotions. The attendants on early mass jostle as they go the servants who are in quest of breakfast provisions, and when later in the torenoon master and mistrees go to high mass, or, if Protestant, walk to their church in the avenue, they fall in with a throng of whom many are sauntering merely to the places of public recreation. Nor is there with a throng of whom many are sauntering merely to the places of public recreation. Nor is there always a suggestion of reverence for the day in the rush of spirited horses with glittering trappings and glossy carriage, though the horses by brought up with a turn and the liveried footman let down the steps in front of a fashionable church. The peacefulness and sweet calm of the old-fashioned day can scarcely be found except by the tow who week refuge from the noises and clamors of the multitude in a meeting of the Society of Friends. The meeting-house in Rutherfurd-place is one of the few cases of this character that are to be found in the desert of the city's din and bustle; yet the clatter of the elevated railway has penetrated even through its protecting wall of trees and shrabbery and thrown discordant notes into the twitterings of th birds that have been provided there with cotes in the midst of the green foliage.

MEMBERSHIP OF CITY CHURCHES. Assuming the population of the city to be between 1.300,000 and 1.400,000 it can be set down that over one-half of the adult inhabitants of New-York hold membership in its 500 churches. The total number of church-members is nearly 600,000, of whom nearly haif a million are Roman Catholics This estimate is based on statistics so far as the Protestant churches are concerned, but as to the Roman Catholics, who have no records of membership, it is an estimate based on the growth of parishes, the number of births, and such other data as are at hand. The overwhelming mass of the Roman Catholies are Irish, though there is among them a large percentage of South Germans, of whom the majority are Roman Catholics. The churches are distributed among the denominations as forlows Reman Catholics, 190; Protestant Episcopal, 79; Presbyterian, 41; Methodist Episcopal, 60; Baptist, 36; Lutheran, 19; Dutch Reformed, 16; Congregational, 6; Universalist, 5; Unitarian, 3; miscel laneous, 30. There are also 19 Jewish synagogues and temples and a mixed congregation of free-thinking Hebrews and other elements that holds its meetings on Sunday instead of the Jewish Sabbath. As a rule the attendance on the Protestant Saboath. As a rule the attendance on the Fronch courches exceeds the membership, and though the congregations are not large in New-York as compared with Brooklyn, there are a number of spaceous churches whose seats are all occupied every Sanday. The churches grouped in Fifth and Madison aves, are usually largely attended, having a numerous membership each, and height in the line of the aves, are usually largely attended, having a numer-ous membership each, and being in the line of the ordinary promerade for that part of the city. Sev-eral might be pointed out in which the regular at-tendance every Sunday varies from 1,000 to 2,500 persons.

persons.

The attendance at the Cathoric churches is not so The attendance at the Cathoric churches is not so easily arrived at, as it is not brought at any one time under the eye of an observer. Beginning at daybreak on Sunday morning low masses are said every hour until 10 o'clock. Soon after that time the celebration of soleum high mass begins. From daylight until after vespers in the afternoon the stream of worshippers pours into the churches and out again unbindered by the conventionalnies that surround the Protestant service. The doors are always open, and the pious promenader can always drop into a church, murmur a prayer and continue his walk with the consciousness of a religious duty performed.

performed.
Of the Protestant denominations the largest membership is that of the Episcopalians, who number about 25,000. The Presbyterians come next with 18,000. The Methodists and Baptists are al-

Denomination,	Sunday Schools.	Schelars.
Protestant Episcopal Presbyterine Methodist Episcopal Baptist Latheran Duren Reformed Congregational lews Universalist Cuitarian Miscellaneous	70 57 44 19 20 7 10 3 55	27,630 25,1 9 17,965 10,210 8,762 7,718 3,500 2,525 1,026 300 11,400
Aggregate	365	119.014

STATISTICS.

Nothing but a careful estimate based upon actual observation can convey as idea of the extraordinary extent of the begins which takes place every Sunday from the cramped streets to the breathing places in and around the city. The movement begins not long before noon, and when the weather is oppressive in mid-summer it continues until after night fall. Beginning a short time after 10 o'clock, the hnes of foot and carriage travel tend toward a tew being made at the present time, to suppress the | the resorts of different classes. In the geographical comment, and is usually accompanied by a tural spleadors of Murray Hill, the Avenue and the

defiance of law and decency. There has been figures to slow how many people on five

1	sts. respectively:			
Ì	July 9		7,192 7,842	Total 17,558 19,790
	August 6	10.379	6,923	17,000
	August 13	O I THUILD	7,112	10.374

HIGH BRIDGE AND THE BEER GARDENS. The Germans are among the most devoted securis after pleasure on Sunday. Usually they go in family parties and they are satisfied with a pretty girmpse of nature though it be near the city, it sheir favorite beverage be at hand in reasonable quantities. Such a place as the Empire City Consentm and Washington Park, at Avenue-A and Sxyninth-st., seems under ordinary occasions to supply their wants. High fences shut out the visca of shanty crowned rocks and stone-yards, and they turn their eyes to the east, where the river flows at their feet. In the neighborhood of High Bridge the picturesque hills bear on their riverward stopes many unpretertious wooden structures beneat whose roofs on a summer Sunday thousands of the city's population assemble and act as if they had chosen for their motto; "Let us eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we work." The recent ramy Sundays and cool weather retarded these resorts in taking on their usual summer appearance, but Sunday at High Bridge now presents a lively spectacle. The people who assemble at these places are almost exclusively of the wage-earning class, who all the week have been shut up in shops or factories, and they enjoy to the full their Sanday outing. Seated under the wooden roofs with the cool oreczes blowing from the shaded billsides and down the river, they drink lager-beer, eat their chowder and watch the little steamers plying on the stream below. At some of the places in ifferent German bands struggle with popular airs. and at others the merry-go-rounds, where happy children ride wooden horses, give forth monotenous sounds. Groups wander through the grounds or along the woodland paths, and many a lover's tale is told over the feathing beer glass, or interrupted by the seream of the toe-motive whistle from the railroad beneath the hill. The bridge from which the section takes its name is a favorite walk. The crowds enjoy themselves as a rule in an orderly and quiet manner. They are dressed in their Sunday theory, and the profusion of ribbons and ringlets displayed by the women, and gorgeous breastpins, amost amounting to breastplate, worn by the men, give them a decadedly festive appearance. On the veranda of a hotel near the south end of the bridge six a little tables a class with more money to spend on pleasure. From near this hotel a path leads through the woods and across the fields to the Atalanta Casino, near the terminus of the west-side elevated railroad. Sente to the sinaded verandas of the Atalanta, under the mild influence of the error or leading the finding mild in the mild influence of the error of the workers of the work of the mild influence of the error of the work of the mild influence of the error of the work of the mild influence of the error of the work of the work of the mild influence of the error of the work of the mild influence of the error of the work of the mild influence of the error of the error of the work of the mild influence of the error of th sounds. Groups wander through the grounds or

saits of shining b ack; there are well-dreesed cleras and salesmen sauntering along with an air of easy indifference to everything; there are shop girls and operatives, some of them with pale laces and weary steps, who are breaching pure air for the first tim in a week. Occasionative a party of mangrants from Castle Gardon who have remained in rown over Sunday, join the throng.

This multitude finds various kit.ds of amusement during the day. Some prefer to sit by the shores of the miniature laces and watch the duras and swans; some find a cool neak where, unabserved, they may enjoy a quiet hour in reading a favorite author; some prefer to wander along the Mail and watch the laces of those whom they mas. The Obelisk continues to be one of the caref objects of interest. At air bours of the day it is sarrounded by a crowd of gazets. But the menagerie, with its dens of wild animals, its regestor monkeys, its builtables, zebras, camels non girathes, is by far the most popular attraction. When the sum has set, the lark lecomes the favorite resort o lovers. At an early hour every seat on the benches is occupied. At 11 o'clock the l'ark is cleared of visitors and our ing the remainder of the might its scence is unbroken save by the trainp of the watchmin as he paces to an I for on his beat, or the croaking of the frogs in a neighboring point.

The people who frequent Central Park on Sundays are of all nationalities the German and Irish predominating. Fifty thousand pedestrians and tony thousand carriages and saidle horses often visit the Park on a fair day. Yet few ariests are made by the police except for the stealing of dewers. Broils and unseemly conduct are almost nakown. The beaple who come ont for the afternoon are in search of pleasure, pure air and scenes that will cause then, to forget, for a time, the drudgery of their week-slay life.

gery of their week-day life.

AMONG THE TENEMENT HOUSES. In the great tenement-house districts east of the sive in mid-summer it continues until after night!

Fall. Beginning a short time after 10 oblesk, the
Innes of foot and carriage travel tend toward a lew
popular thoroughlares which are used both as
promenades and as the nearest avenues, leading to
the resorts of different classes. In the accorpanical
centre of the city the direction is toward and up
Fifthbare, which, on every pleasant Sam Jan, is the
way that thousands take to church and thousands
move to the Courted Park. In the lower part of the
city the Bowery exerts a singular charm and has its
multitude of ponosmoders, though of a different
type trom that of those who admire the architect
transpelondors of Murray Hill, the Avenue and the
natural and artificial becuries of the Park.
The avenues on the west edge, especially the Synth and
Eright, are popular likewise, but Brozlway and
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at day. Travel by the horse-ear lines and the elevated
and continuing murtal after individuity for besides
the cluster-posets, these vehicles transpelpert many
thomesands of persons to the placative resorts which
do the upper of of Mandat an Island, and they
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area from the court of the c Bowery and Third ave., where the majority of the city's vast foreign population dwells, before the preat numbers of reat varies, where miniature gardens have been made, the women are gossioning the mess are playing cards and knoking, and all are taking occasional size. In beer hope, men, women and children are drinking and list mag to the strains of the squark hadde and the heaves treme are in hills above these reserve hundreds of the squark hadde and the heaves treme are in hills above these reserve hundreds of the same and on large concentions, and bedge size holding in orders and settling knottly see at problems, while in dezens of upper rooms the hery, not make and teaching the first communist in soon in concluse and the orthight communists in soon in concluse and continued awars vougeanies fould traits and regulation to all grocers balls. The finalisms of his heart and trisks and themselves in their door steps and challer together in groups that full the streets, while John thuman a takewan excession trougs the Bower troughts home and take in the extravalance of a two lot two reals streets, while doing through a trace of a two for the extravolation of Motor the extravolation of a two for the extravolation of the extravolation

THE READING ROOMS AND LIBRARIES. Generally the notice at the entrance to a public brary reads: "Open daily except Sandays." The exceptions are very few. Some, like the Lenox Library, are open only two or three times a week, or, like the Astor Library, at certain hours of the day, and are closed in the evening as well as ou Sunday. A score or so of circulating libraries established by local booksellers are scattered about over the city, many of them having comfortable reading rooms where a few regular patrons may be found at their places ever; Son lay One of the Police Headonarters. But for Sunday reading the most frequented and the most complete place in the city is the Cooper Union Labrary and Reading Room. Few of the churches have larger or more attentive congregations than may be seen there in a tentive congregations than may be seen there in a Sunday afternoon or evening during half of the year. The hours of admission on Sundays are from noon until 10 p.m., and the average attendance during the last winter was 1,500 on Sundays, though on several occasions it reached 2,100. The average daily attendance during the week was 2,100, the magest number being present in the evening after working hours. There are nearly 300 daily papers on file, all the lealing magazines, and a large and well selected library. No restriction is placed on the reader, and all respectable persons are admitted. These represent the traces and vocations in which Sunday is the oally day of leisure. A large number are men of thirty years and upward, some with white hair and bent figures that tell declining years. No record is kept of the ages npward, some with white hair and bent figures that tell declining years. No record is kept of the ages of the readers, but at least one-third appear to be ander thirty. One room is given solely to the use of women. Though many of the men appear of American birth, foreign traits are traceable in the features of the majority. Of these the English and the Scotch-Irish types were most numerous on a recent Sunday. German faces were frequent, and there were Hebrew counte maners, a lew Italians, several colored men and one Japanese. The librathere were Hebrew countenances, a lew Italians, several colored men and one Japanese. The librarian said 450 books and 200 magazines were taken out on a Samday. About half or the books were works of fiction, but nearly 25 per cent were books of travel, history and general literature. There was always a demand, too, for works purely scientific, and some requests for such books as Patent Office Reports. The reading room and library of the Cooper. I men only remain open Samdays six months of the year. They are now closed and will remain so until October.

The Verry Med. Christian Association Library.

said are in Harlem of its vicinity) are always well pattern are not closed by the enforcement of the Erise laws, of course, a band in these gardens which gives "sacred concerts" composed of such moledles as "Babies on Our Block" and "Peeks-Boo." The people who frequent these places are as a class more given to dissipation than are those who spend the day at high Bridge, and as late hours are not an objection to them, many of the gardens do the est business at night, when electric lives.

come very contious no I have resorted to peep-holes, sines and "plants," or pickets. They keep a man on watch behind the peep-holes, and when a mys-terious tan is heard the slide is cautiously raised. and if the applicant has familiar features, the door is opened to hum, otherwise not the "plant" out-side, o ten the propose or's wife, gives warming of an approximing maxipeeted person and the door is at one locked. All this makes it extremely diffi-ent for a police official to get inside around 14 quor-

Day of Months	Coupling and bellety	District Ty conduct.	Fettuxic action.	stexacation and discretify	Azitregate classified attests.	Arrests for attlet to the c.	ortal arrests.	Physical age of infortable that
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Same esta	574	70	1.4.7	14	132	47	2001	100

If the smooth be taxen as a criterion it will be seen that, as a rule, there are lower air of son Sui-in, that on the other days of the weas. The gen-ral average is 193 gresss from all causes, duly on the fix week-days; the average on Sunday is 182, initial win also be seen that the percentage of arrests for incoveration and the common forms of misdements that attend it is greater as made than on the week-days. This fact is made clear ray the following table showing the average minder of arrests on each day of the week, from which it also appears how plan is the influence excited by the payment of war so in the last law of the week. the police station records. Saturday, Sunday Monta, being the days on which the percent

Day.	Christine Chees.	Orner Court.	Average.	
Sanday	130	43	182	
Manday	151	76	0.7	
Fuestay	103	70	193	
Wednestay	115	60	175	
Futasiay	110	68	178	
Friday	08	51	149	
Saladday	154	67	221	

# THEATRES AND CONCERT HALLS.

Until recently the New-Yorker who was fond a music and had no scruples about attending a per formance on Sunday, had to content himself with what was offered from at the various halls and gar dens where the concerts were hitle else than a cover for the sale of beer and intoxicating inquors The new Casano, however, led the way, and nov there are several theatres which, discarding the former filmsy pretext of compliance with the strict netter of the law by using the word "sacred" in their announcements, boldly ofter a popular concerof moderately good music every Sunday. At the Casino the audiences are evidently of fair social position, though the masculine element largely predominates. Men about town, young clerks of the better sort, travellers compelled to pass a Suoday in New-York, and a percentage of musical entitu-siasts who will go to hear good music wherever and whenever they get the chance, till the larger part of the concert room. The Casmo's predecessor and rival on the other side of Broadway, the Cosmopol-

met spally divided, though the ageresive missource spall of the law early charactery while
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they happened to come together in the first evening on board, and finding that they had a good deal in ommon, soon became something more than more acquaintances. They were both University men: one had been at Oxford and the other at Cambridge They were both foul of sport, and each was crossing for his first time; that was quite enough to recommend them to one another, and before they had been two days at sea they had become fast friends. It was a rough passage, and they were seldomable to get on deck; so they spent most of the time playing écarbé in a corner of the saloon. The saloon of an Atlantic steamer, however, is never a very airy place, and one day the atmosphere got so bad down there that these two young fellows agreed that anything was better than sitting there; so they pocketed their cards, made a mental memorandum of the score and whose deal it was, and then adjourned to one of their cabins and sitting, one on the lower bank and the other on the couch, they went on with their game. It was between the deals, and the one who was sitting on the bank (whom we will call Mr. A.) was shulling the cards, when both became aware that a third person was standing at the cabin door look-" Good God, Jack " exclaimed Mr. B., jumping up

from the couch, " how on earth did you get here!" The figure at the door said nothing, but quietly turned r und and walked away again. The boar was rolling badly, and when B. had done tumbling over the portmanteau and had made his way to the door some few seconds had claused. A. was natudoor some lew seconds had clabeed. At was naturally somewhat astonished at the mysterious interruption and the way his friend had treaten it, so he threw the cards on the beat, and, hanzing on to the door, scrambeled out after him. When he got into the passage he saw B, standing some ten yards off ooxing up and down in a be widered kind of way, and nobody else in sight. A steward came alone from the saloon just then, and on being questioned ne said he had net nobody but the cat that way and as the "irre-hatch" was battened down, and the two men had been playing in the last casin but the two men had been playing in the last caoin but one, it was not likely that the strange visitor had me the other way.
- Who was it I asked A., as the other came slowly

"Who was it? asked A, as the other came slowly back to him after questioning the stowark."

"He was my brother, and he is not on board," was the startling answer, "I left him in Liverpool, and if it now me can't have came away.

"Nonsmise, my dear fellow; it must have been some one of the passengers. I certainly don't helieve it was your brother. He was as utterly unlike you as one man can be unlike another;—he was tall and you are short, he was fair and you are starts, he was stort and you are storts. "Yes, I know, I call him my brother, but he is

hetely different. I call him my brother, but he is early my half-brother. His name is C., and we are study unlike each other. But that man was my prother Jack C., as sure as I am standing here

Weil, there was no more courte that atternoon; name of the others or passengers had seen anybody answering to the description of the supposed C, and he never appeared again until they reached he, landed, B. found a cable message tell

When the landed, B. found a cable message tell-ing him that his half brother was dead.

Now, so far, this incident was not different from assers of others which have been reported and path-hest at various times; and, beyond the fact that the apparition was seen clearly by two persons, it supplies no further evidence of the existence or appearance of ghosts or "doubles" than has been appearance of ghosts or "doubles" than has been addited over and over again but there was a securel to this which lends a ghostly circumstantiality to the whole affair, and makes it very hard to raugh the matter off as a mere optical flusion. A lost sight of B, entirely a few days after arriving in America. While the former went West as once, the latter stayed in New-York three or four as and then recrossed to England. Two years and passed before A, went back again, and he had retty well given up puzzling over the mystery, then one day as he was walking along Piccadilly e saw the man who had appeared in the state is on at may coming to meet him.
\* Pardon me, air." he began, " is not your name

"Yes," was the answer, "my name is C., but I must confess you have the advantage over me."

"I date say. I only say you once before and that was on aboard the steam-hip Papua in mid

"tond heavens! Then your name is A., and you were with my half-brother, Charlie B., when he saw fack. No, that was not I-flat was my brother. We were exactly alike, and were continually being taken for one another. Charlie is atterly different-but then dack and I took after our father. I wish you would thin in here, he said pointing to a clab house close at hand, "and felf me all about that day. You know of course that Jack died that very afternoon?"

Oh, yes, A. knew it well enough, but the horrible difficulty was this: He had prover seen Charlie B. until he met him on board ship, and had never seen either of the brothers C. at all. The only knowledge which he had of their features, or could have, was from that one short gluapse on board ship. Whom had he seen, then f Scarcely another person altogether, when the remembrance of his reatures enabled him to recognize his brother. If toud heavens! Then your name is A., and you

leatures enabled him to reconsize his brother. If it was in optical illusion at was a very wonderful one that could so picture a face which he had never seen before; and if it was not an optical illusion, what was it?

# PHOTOGRAPHING BY ELECTRICITY.

TAKING A PICTURE OF A STAGE SCENE. In his gallery in Broadway, Falk, the photographer, was adjusting his cameras and was getting ready for the day's work when a TRIBUNE reporter

called on him.
-1 (ell you," said he, "this is the dawn of a new era in photography. Taking photographs by the several colored men and one Japanese. The librar is everal colored men and in one Japanese. The librar is and 150 books and 200 magazines were taken of the concert room. The Canang Sunday concerts all the other may be several colored men and that of the books were were taken of the concert room. The Canang Sunday concerts, and though it all the other major and and library of the copier from the colored men and in the other major and and library of the copier from the colored men and the color major and the colored men and the color major and the colored men and the colored men and the color major and the colored men and the color major an electric light is going to knock the old plan higher than a kite. Who ever thought such a thing could

"How long were you in taking the picture the other night?"

"Well, the first picture was taken in eight seconds; that was a small one. The largest one required eighteen seconds. This electric light photography is going to revulationize the whole system of theatre-advertising. They'll have lithographs of the most striking see es of the plays and will use them instead of the bills now in use. And what a great advantage it will be to the people who go to the theatre. As it is nowadays, the scenes and incidents of a play live only in me nory. The great actors like Kean Booth, Garrick, Barrett and the rest of them all die or leave the stage, and we have nothing but the memory to help us replace them in their great plays. By this new process we can have them constantly before us in character, dress, seene, situation and everything all complete. It tell you it's a grand thought. Single persons have bad their pictures taken in this way; but this is the first time that a group of people have been successfully photographed by this process."

### RETURNING FROM LIBERIA.

ON THEIR WAY BACK TO OLD CAROLINA. SKILLED COLORED LABORERS ONLY WANTED IN THE YOUNG REPUBLIC.

The Liberia, a vessel plying between New-York and Liberin, which arrived in this city recently a ter a passage of thirty-seven days, had on board among its steerage passengers three colored women and eight children who were in a state of deplorable destituion. They had gone with other emigrants to Liberia to iive, but becoming dissatisfied they were sent back to their former homes in Ogdensburg, North Carolina. A week after the arrival of the Liberia the following etter was received by THE TRIBUNE:

week after the arrival of the Liberia the Dnowing letter was received by The Tribuns;

The Anne Waish Memorial School, A Free Liberia will be a seen a large of the Liberia of the People of Liberia, Trom Lib New-Youk Tribune, which gives the substance of an interview with the Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blyden, by a Tribune, reporter. On Saturials list, the 10th, the bark Liberia saled from this place for New-York. There were on board as pussengers a number of poor people from Liberia, most of whom were women and children who came from America about twelve months ago. The bushands and fathers have remained bolind, not being able to rake sufficient money to go at this time, but they will follow as soon as they can procure passage. I went on board the Liberia and saw the returning emigrants, and the wrethedness and misery that met my e-es are beyond description. I can only request that you will send a reporter on board the Liberia when she arrives in New-York, and get that side of the story. The Liberia will probably arrive near the end of April. I have vasified Liberia send and have been ac quanted with the working of thurs here for the last thirty years, and I can say from actual observation that the statements in the article referred to. In so far as they speak of the prosperity and happiness of the emigrants who come here from America, are as far as toosible removed from the truth. There are a few who have been acquanted with the working of thurs here for the disclountages of their security to be to get back to America. The poor colored people of America are far better off where they are. The had better submit to all the disclountages of their situation than to be seen here by the Colomization Society Yours very truly.

A TAIK WITH A LIBERIAN SCHOOL-TEACHER.

A TALK WITH A LIBERIAN SCHOOL-TEACHER.

The Rev. M. E. Schlebly, of the American Missionary association, spake highly to a Trine are reporter of the character of the writer of the letter, the Bev. D. W. Burton. He said that he was a man whose veracity ould be relied on, and whose experience would enable into speak with authority on the subject. Yairs & contenfield, the use arts of the line between New-York and taberia, placed little value on any information oband taberia. placed little value on any information ob-tained from these colored emigrants who had returned, saying that they were in known, it was set and tall not know their own minds. They referred to one of the cam passengers of the vessel on the same trip. Albert I. King, a colored man of good standing in laberta, who had come to the United States for several menths, and who was staying at a boarding house at No. 252 West Twenty sixthest. Here a full-blooded negro, who went to Liberta from the United States when a sand enild, and who has lived there since them. He has received a thorought education in the college established there by flooten philanthrepists, and is now the principal of the Alexander High school, the second educational institu-tion in rank in Liberta. He is an intelligent colored may, apparently of good affairmments and careful in his conclusions. His speech is that of the Bostoniun, and has no no of the characteristics of that of his race. In more, apparently of good allainments undeared in his conclusions. His speech is that of the Bostonian, and his none of the characteristics of that of his race. In addition to his work has beacher, he has a small farm which he cultivates. In taking with the reporter he said that he had conversed with the emigrauts returning from Liberia, obtained their history and written down some notes of their statements. He is also acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Burton, whose letter is given above. "I agree with Mr. Burton," he said, in what he says about Liberia not being the place for the poor colored people of the United States. It is a great mistake that any of our race here, where they selony sommity pri likes, should think of centrating to Liberia merely to better their material condition of life. Unless the emigrants are fully prepared to labor with the intelligence and experience that a new country demands, they had far helyer remain at home. There is no field in Liberia for the lower grades of labor; it has plenty of these; workers agree wanted, men and women, who can unite brain and hand, and who are willing to undergo temporary privations, mesonveniences and hard-ships. They are sure to be successful, but the raint and the delicate will die by the way.

— Your Unit ell you of these poor creatures who re-

privations, mesonveniences and hard-ships. They are sore to be successful, but the faint and the delicate will die by the way.

"Now I will fell you of these post eventures who returned on the I blova, and who must have died but for the kind attention of "aptain Peterson. There were three women and eight children, three of the latter suckings, and all of them in such a pithele state that I feit very deeply for them. The children were almost maked, the clothes of the women were rotten, and their bodies were covered with sores from fea bites. From what I learned of them, they were the slaves at one, time of a Mis. Philer, or North Cardina; they lived with her and she had card for them after they were freed; she had furnished the means for their possage to Liberia, and then paid their way book, fluding that they could not subsist there. They had never cared for themseives and were dury and slovenly. Only one of them had a bustand, and the woman said that he would have come back, It mency had been furnished him. He had work and I suppose was doing as well as a man of his class can expect to do. There are very few emigrants who go to Liberia who return; most of them get accustomed to the work and are able, if intelligent, to make a good living. There are others of the poor unfortunate sort who should never have gone, and would return, I have no doubt, if they cound. I think the Colomization So, jets understand this better now, and though the emigration is increasing, its character is better."

# WORK IN THE BRITISH ROYAL MINT.